G. R. S. 59]

GPB—15,000—20 12 13

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

1898–1899

~~191~~ .

(Mulgai)

File No. 32

Secs

Serial Nos. 1–6

Papers Filed.

Month March 1901

SUBJECT.

Appeal petition of poojari Rudrappa, Archka of Veerabadra Swami Temple at Talaya, Holalakere Taluq against the order of the Deputy Commissioner Chitaldroog district regarding the poojaiship of the above Temple.

PREVIOUS REFERENCES

LATER REFERENCES

Murzai.

Memo.

Petition No. 1801 dated 28th May 1897 from Pujari Rudrappa of Talya in Holalakere Taluk appealing against the order passed by the Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldrug District in Original Suit No. 1 of 1896-7 on the file of this Court.

Appellant.

Pujari Rudrappa.
(original Plaintiff)

Respondents

1. T. Siddiah
2. Guru Siddiah
3. M. Basappa
4. D. Basappa
5. Sankappa
6. Narappa
7. Mahadevappa

(original defendants)

The facts of the case are as follow:—

On the 3rd June 1896 the appellant Rudrappa filed a Murzai Suit in the Court of the Deputy Commissioner

stating that he was the Hakdár Pujári of the Veera-bhadra Devaru temple at Talya and as such, was in possession of the Pujarishíp and of the Inam lands attached thereto, that the defendants (respondents) had forcibly taken away from him the Temple Keys and performed Agnikunda and other Utsavams in the temple contrary to Mámul and had further continued to perform daily Puja in the temple in utter disregard of his (Plaintiff's) rights and praying therefore

(1) that his Hak to the Pujarishíp may be confirmed and he may be placed in possession of the temple;

(2) that the defendants may be directed to pay the cost of the Samprokshane to be performed in the

temple

temple in purification of the irreligious acts of the defendants;

(3) that an injunction may be granted restraining the defendants from performing Puja in the temple;

(4) that he may be awarded costs and such other reliefs as the Court may deem fit to grant.

2. The defendants then filed a written statement to the following effect:—

It is true that the Plaintiff is the Pujari of the Veerabhadra Devaru temple; but all his other allegations in the Plaint are false.

(2) It has been the mámúl for the Plaintiff to perform Puja and other services in the temple under the instructions of the village Gowda who is the Yajaman of the Institution.

(3) In this temple, we

Consecrated the idols of Veerabhadra and Easwara; and their devotees comprise the disciples of the two Lineayet matts – Viz, Murugi and Serigere – numbering 25 and 75 houses respectively and also a few Brahmins.

(4) Until the 19th of May 1896, the Plaintiff though a disciple of the Murugi Matt himself, was performing Puja in the temple as per manual under the in- -structions of the Gowda and in accordance with the wishes of all the devotees in general without identifying himself with any particular Matt.

(5) On that day – 19th May 1896 – the villagers resolved to celebrate an Utsavam in the temple in consequence of the prevalence of the cattle disease in the village and the Plaintiff the Pujari – was asked to arrange

arrange for a procession of the Veerabhadra Devaru under the guidance of the Gowda as per Manual This the Plaintiff Consented to do; and even brought out the idol. But, on the following day, the Pujari came to the spot where he had left the idol, and in the presence of the Gowda, Shanbhogue and other villagers stated that the disciples of the Murugi matt, to which he belonged, threatened to report him to the Priest of the Matt and have him excommunicated for performing, without the Murugi matt's Knowledge, an Utsavam for the disciples of the Sirugere matt; he then voluntarily delivered the temple Keys to the village Gowda stating that he did not want the Pujarieship.

(6) On the next day, that is the 21st. May 1896, the Plaintiff was sent for by the Gowda and Shanbhogue and, in the presence of the disciples of both the matts, was asked to resume his office and continue to perform Puja in the temple as per manual. But the Plaintiff declined, pleading that his matt objected. Thereupon the disciples of the Moonji matt were then questioned, but they said that they could not do anything in the matter so long as the Plaintiff himself did not want the Pujaria-ship. On this, the Gowda and the Shanbhogue gave the temple Keys to the 5th. Defendant Sankappa and asked him to do Puja in the temple. This person has accordingly been performing

Puja in the temple since.

(7) The 5th defendant Sankappa is a relation of the Plaintiff and has on several previous occasions performed Puja in the temple at the instance of the Plaintiff whenever the latter was absent from the station. The Plaintiff has therefore no right to ask for the performance of Samprokshane in the Temple because of the 5th defendant Sankappa having done Puja in the temple.

(8) Though the Plaintiff has, of his own accord, given up the Pujarishipp, yet he has instituted this false suit at the instance of the Muruge Matt.

(9) The defendants have no objection to the Plaintiff examining Puja in the temple. so long as he acts in accordance with the wishes the disciples of both the and abides, as per manual

by the instructions
of the Gowda who is the
Yajaman of the Temple.

3. On this, the following
issues were framed:—

I Whether defendants
have the right of managing
the affairs of the Temple;

II Whether Plaintiff made
over the Key of the temple
and other things belonging
to it voluntarily or whether
they were taken from him
by force or fraud;

III Whether the performance
of the Agnikonda and worship
was in accordance with
usage or at variance with it;

IV What relief is Plaintiff
entitled to;

and, the deputy Commissioner
examined several witnesses
on either side.

4 At the enquiry, the Plaintiff
Rudrappa deposed that on a
certain day he was asked
by the disciples of the Seregere

Matt

Matt to perform Agnikonda under the presidency of the local representative of their priest, that he refused to do it for fear of ~~him~~ being excommunicated by his Guru (the priest of the Muruge Matt), that thereupon Basappa, the 4th defendant wrenched the temple Keys from him by force and that none were present at the time

5 The defendants and their witnesses on the other hand, stated that on the particular occasion in question, the Temple Keys were not taken from the Plaintiff by force, but that he (Plaintiff) himself, fearing excommunication from his priest, declined to perform Agnikonda, and voluntarily handed over the Keys to the Gowda and that subsequently, through the Gowda and other villagers tried to persuade the Plaintiff

them of his own will and not by any wrong done by others."

The Pujari, Ruidrappa, has now appealed to Government against the foregoing order of the Deputy Commissioner. The grounds of appeal are set forth in the English petition, which is herewith put up, together with the records of the case received from the Deputy Commissioner.

The decision of the Dy Comr is ~~wrong~~ rather technical - whatever may have been the terms of the Sanad the Dyols do not deny that the O.M. is entitled to the possession of the Temple & hereditary Inam lands thereto so as to enable him to carry out the requirements of all the deities and under the guidance and control of the Sowda - The Dy Comr will do well to find out to what extent the Sowda is entitled to exercise his control & guidance and subject to this condition put the O.M. in possession of the Temple & perform all archaic & hereditary services as usual. In all such matters it is of great importance that the status of the Temple should be ascertained and the case decided once for all so as to remove the cause of dissension and quarrel -

29.1.01.

Reg: No. 1809

To

The Secretary to the Govt. of Mysore Bangalore.

Mysore Appeal Petition No 1/96

Petitioner (Plff)
Poojari Rudrappa
of Talya in the
Holalkere Taluk

C Petitioners (Defts)
1. T Siddaya
2 Guru Siddaya
3. M. Basapa
4 D. Basappa
5 Sankappa
6. Narappa
7. Mahadevappa
All residents of Talya

The Petitioner above named respectfully begs to appeal against the order of the District Mysore Officer of Chitaldroog in Mysore Rev. Suit No 1 of 1896/97 for the following among other reasons.

1 That the District Mysore Officer erred in dismissing the Plff's Suit.

2 That the Plff is in possession and enjoyment of the Joodi Inam Lands attached to the Poojari Hak and

he was also in possession of the Clothes and some ornaments belonging to the Deity

3. That the oral evidence adduced by the Defendants is unreliable in the face of the Criminal Proceedings instituted by the Plff against the Defts regarding the forcible Taking of possession of the Keys

4 That in the absence of any Constitutional proceedings in the Shape of Rajinama and Kaboolnama before the Government Authorities, the so call'd voluntary giving up of the Keys in the presence of some irresponsible persons cannot be construed as a relinquishment of the Hak

5 That no legal effect could be given to the so called Voluntary giving up of the Keys by the Plff as plea'd by the Defendants

6 That the District Magistrate erred in disposing of the Suit involving the hereditary hak of the Plff in the Summary manner

b.

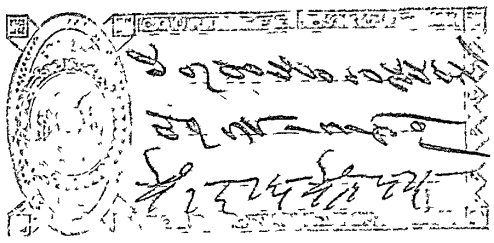
he has done without determining the several questions involved in the case.

For these reasons the appellant (Petr) prays that the order of the D.J. Court may be set aside inasmuch as the so called defence of the Defendants discloses no valid right as having been conferred upon them.

Pending the disposal of this Petition the appellant prays that the Defts may be directed not to do any thing in the shape of Agnyana or Utsava and Pooja Viniyoga of the Deity creating a disturbance of the peace.

D. Venkatramanayya
Adv. for Petr

Bangalore
28th May 1897



ಕೋರ್ಟಿಗೆ.

ಸ್ ೧೮೯೬/೯೭ ಇಸವಿ ನಂಬರು.

ಫಿರ್ಯಾದಿ.

ಪ್ರತಿವಾದಿ.

ಅಡ್ವೊಕೇಟ್ ಮೆ॥ ದೇ. ವೆಂಕಟರಾಮಯ್ಯನವರಿಗೆ,

ಬರಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟ ವಕಾಲತ್ ನಾಮೆ. ಈ ಮೊಕದ್ದ ಮೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನನ್ನ ಪರವಾಗಿ, ಕೋರ್ಟಿಗೆ ಹಾಜರಾಗಿ, ಅರ್ಜಿ ವಗೈರೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು, ಪಿವಾದಿಸಿ ಫೈಸಲ್ ಹೊಂದ ತಕ್ಕಬಗ್ಯೊ, ನನಿಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲತಕ್ಕ ಶಿಲ್ಕು ಮೊಬಲಗೂ, ಡಿಕ್ರಿ ಮೊಬಲಗೂ ಮತ್ತು ದಸ್ತೈವಜು ವಗೈರೆ ತೆಗದು ಕೊಂಡು ರಶೀದಿ ಕೊಡುವದಕ್ಕೂ ಸಹಾ ತಮಿಗೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇನೆಯೊದ್ದರಿಂದ, ತಾವು ನನಿಗೋಸ್ಕರ ಕೋರ್ಟಿಗೆ ಹಾಜರಾಗಿ ನಡಿಸುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ನಾನು ಖುದ್ದು ಇದ್ದು ನಡಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಒಪ್ಪುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ರುಜು

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು,
ತಾರೀಖು ೨೭ ನೇ ——— ೧೮೯೭ ನೇ ಇಸವಿ

ಈ ಮೊಕ್ತಾರ್‌ನಾಮೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟವರು ನನ್ನ ಸಮಕ್ಷಮ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ರುಜು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೊದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಾನು ಸರಟಿಫೈ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸಿ ಇರುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Advocate for.

In the Court of the Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldroog

Before M. S. Narasimha Row Esqr. Deputy Commissioner.

Revenue original Suit No 1 of 1896-97.

Pujari Rudrappa of Iulya in the Holalkeri Iuluk. Plaintiff

vs

1 Todarmahal Siddiya
2 Sirgere Gurusiddia
3 Hiriddaradu Busappa
4 Durgadu Busappa
5 Sankappa
6 Narappa
7 Hanumadevappa.

also of Iulya in the Holalkeri Iuluk defendants.

Judgment

1 Plaintiff sues for the recovery of the office of Pujari Veerabhadra temple in the Iulya village.

2 The plaintiffs assertion is that he is the Archaka of the Temple and that he has been dispossessed of the office by the defendants having threatened him and extorted the keys of the temple from him. The cause of action is stated to have occurred a little before the institution of the suit.

3. The defendants in their written statement deny the allegations of the plaintiff and state that the right of managing the affairs of the temple is vested in the Gauda (Patel) of the village to whom plaintiff voluntarily surrendered the keys of the temple as the Murgi Matt People objected to his allowing P.C

doing certain utsavam of the temple.

4 The following issues are framed in the case. 10.

I Whether defendants have the right of managing the affairs of the temple.

II Whether plaintiff made over the keys of the temple and other things belonging to it voluntarily or whether they were taken from him by force or fraud.

III Whether the performance of the thyrikanda and worship was in accordance with usage or at variance to it.

IV What relief is plaintiff entitled to.

5 The plaintiff filed the following exhibits

A. Patta of land standing in the name of Veerabhadruda

2 Copy of orders issued in 1812 by the late Maharaja Krishnaraja Wadeyar.

3 Copy of Cowle issued by the Superintendant Cauvery Division in 1838.

Petition to Mirji Hatt from ryots of Daly & Khasa

Extract from Hurkaries accounts.

We also examined 16 witnesses.

6. The defendants filed a Muchilka (Exhibit Not) given them by plaintiff, and examined 9 witnesses.

7 Mr Krishna Row & Mr Ke represented the plaintiff and examined & cross-examined the witnesses. Pleaders represented the defendants.

8. A great deal depends upon the finding that is come to in regard to the 2nd issue in the case. I proceed therefore to consider that issue first. Because even supposing that the plaintiff has the sole right to manage the affairs of the temple, if he is found to have voluntarily given that over to defendants his suit must fail. The plaintiffs Pleader

now

has examined witnesses to prove that plaintiff was the Hakdar Pujari. No evidence however has been produced to prove that the Keys of the temple was taken from plaintiff by force or fraud. There is the bare assertion of the plaintiff to this effect but no evidence whatever to prove it. The plaintiff having asserted that the Keys were taken from him by force he was bound to prove it now failing to do so, I find the 2nd issue against him, more especially as there is evidence on the side of defendants to show that he voluntarily gave the keys to defendants.

9. This second issue having been found in favor of Defendants I find it is unnecessary for me to go over the other points raised in the case for as already observed above, even if plaintiff had any rights he lost them by his own wish and not by any wrong done by others.

10. I therefore direct that the suit be dismissed with costs.

Compared by Chitaldroog. 27th April 1897 } Signed. M. S. Narayana Rau
Deputy Commissioner

Copy requested for 10-4-97.

do ready for delivery 31-4-97

do delivered 7-5-97

No. of words 530 copies.

Copying fee 0-2-0

Comparing fee 0-2-0

Total-0-11-0 Mr. Pitchaiah in Reserve Shorthand.

M. No. 1200 En3. R

Sl 2

MYSORE DEWAN'S OFFICE,

MUZRAI DEPARTMENT.

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM.

The accompanying Petition No. 1801 dated 28th May 1897 received at the Dewan's Office from Rudrappa, Poojari of Talya, Holalkere Taluk, appealing against the order of the ~~District Muzrai officer~~ Dy Commr, Chitaldrug District, in Muzrai

(Revenue suit No 1 of 1896-7 regarding the Pujari rights in the Sri Veerabhadraswami at Talya, Holalkere Taluq)

is forwarded, together with its enclosures, to the Deputy Commissioner Chitaldrug District, with a request that the entire records connected with the case may be submitted to this office at an early date.

By Order,

[signature]

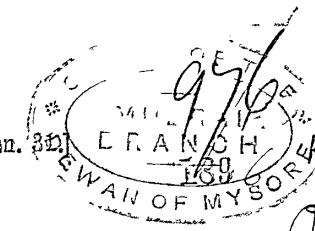
Muzrai Secretary.

BANGALORE, 29th May 1897.

2-6.

Mysore Govt. C. Press. Bangalore.—17-12-92.—500.

on the same no. 1030/962 of 9/6/97
[illegible]



Gen. 31.

From The Deputy Commissioner
Chitaldrug District

To

The Secretary to the Government
Dewan of Mysore.
Mussai Department

Dated 9th
Despatched 14th } June 1897
Received

General No. 1030
No. 962

Enclosure No. one petition and a file of records.

With reference to his Memorandum no 1200 dated 29th may last has the honor to submit herewith the entire records connected with the Talya Temple case as per Sheristadar attached

2. The petition received with the Memo is also returned

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient servant
Deputy Commissioner

Videorgs-pdf 9-3 07

Sl 4

Read: —

Petition No 1081
dated 28th May 1897,
from Pujari Rudrappa
of Talya in Holalkere
Taluk appealing
against the order
passed by the Deputy
Commissioner of
Chitaldrug District,
dismissing his suit
in regard to the
Pujaristhip of the
Veerabhadra Devaru
temple at Talya.

And,

Records of the
case received with
the Deputy Comrs
Docket No $\frac{1032}{962}$

Dated 9th June 1897.

Order thereon

No. 958 of 573/01
Smt 1-32-98
No. 958 of 28/12/01
Enc file Record.
Enc file records

On the 30th June
1896, the Petitioner
Rudrappa instituted
a suit before the
Deputy Commissioner,
of Chitaldrug District ~~in the Mysore Dept., Side~~
against J. Siddia
and certain other
residents of Talya
stating that he was
the Hukdar to the
Pujarishipof the
Veerabhadra Devaru
temple at Talya
and was in possession
of the office and of
the Inam lands
attached thereto, that

the defendants had taken away the temple keys from him by force and appointed another to perform Puja in the temple, and praying therefore that he may be restored to the office and placed in possession of the temple. The Defendants filed a written statement wherein they admitted the right of the Plaintiff to perform Puja in the temple, but pleaded that it was the manual for the Plaintiff to perform Puja and other services in the temple under

the instructions
of the village Gowda
who was the Gejaman
of the Institution;
that on a certain
day the villagers
resolved to celebrate
an Utsavam in the
temple in Consequence
of the prevalence of
Cattle disease and
asked the Plaintiff
to arrange for a
procession of Veerabhadra
Devaru under the
guidance of the Gowda
as per manual, that
the Plaintiff first
Consented to do so
and even arranged
the preliminaries
but subsequently
declined to continue
and
the ceremony, Voluntarily gave up
the Team order

Saying that the disciples of the ~~Sirigi~~ matt to which he, the Plaintiff belonged threatened to report him to the Priest of the matt and have him excommunicated for performing an Utsavam for the disciples of the ~~Sirigi~~ Serigere. matt to which the defendants belonged, ~~that they the Plaintiff~~ ~~gave up~~ delivered ~~voluntarily~~ the temple Keys to the village Gowda stating therefore that he did not want the Pujaricship. The Defendants added that though subsequently the Gowda and other villagers tried to ~~persuade~~ persuade the Plaintiff to take back the temple

Keys and continue
performing Puja in
the temple, he asked for
refused to do so, and
that they themselves
had no objection
to the Plaintiff resuming
Puja in the temple
in case of his acting
as per manual
under the guidance
of the Gowda who is
the Yejaman of the
temple.

2. At the hearing ~~of the case~~
the Deputy Commissioner
framed a number of
issues for investigation,
of which the second
was, whether the
Plaintiff made over
the ~~keys of the~~ temple Keys.
and ~~other things~~ or
voluntarily or whether
they were taken from

him by force or fraud.

. With reference to this issue, the Deputy Commissioner ~~recorded~~ ~~his~~ finding that the Plaintiff failed to prove his ~~case~~ assertion ~~contained~~ in the plaint that the temple keys were taken from him by force or fraud ~~and~~ dismissed the suit observing that under the circumstances it was unnecessary for him to go into the other points raised in the case. Hence this appeal.

The ~~1st~~ 2nd ~~Respondent~~ ~~that~~ The decision of the Deputy Commissioner is ~~appears to~~ ~~Government~~ as rather

technical. Whatever
may have been the
source of dispute, ~~[illegible]~~
the defendants
themselves do not
deny that the Plaintiff
is the Pujari of the temple,
and is entitled to
render services therein so long as he acts
~~according to~~ in accordance with the require-
~~ments of all the devotees~~
~~and~~ under the guidance
and control of the
Gowda. The Deputy Com'r's order under appeal
~~Court will therefore~~ is therefore set aside.
~~now ascertain~~, He is requested to
enquire into & decide
what extent the Gowda
is entitled to exercise
his control and guidance; and subject
to this condition
~~and~~ the Plaintiff may be put
in possession of
the temple, and allowed
to perform the
services as usual.

the Government observe that in all cases of this kind it is of great importance that the substance of the dispute should be ascertained and the case decided once for all so as to remove the cause of dissension and quarrel.

Asst. Secy.

To

The Dy. Commissioner
Chitaldrug dist.
returning records.

Endorsement to the Petitioner

Sl 5

1902.

FROM M. Narain Rao Esqre
Deputy Commissioner,
Chitaldrug District

To L. Anantasami Rao Esqre
Dy Secretary to the Govt. B. & M.
Mudrai Department
Bangalore.

Dated 21st } June 1902.
Despatched 23/25 }
Received
General No. 1034.
No.

Enclosure No. Two files (19) Sent in a separate packet

Submitting the entire record in re the Pujarishp of the Veerabhadradevaru temple at Jalya in the — Holalkere Taluk, and recommending the appointment of an additional — Pujari belonging to the — Sirigere matt for the said temple &c

26-6-02
966

Please submit this with the records when received

Rd
27/6/02

Received thereby

Deputy Commissioners office.
Chitaldurg District.
Dated, Chitaldurg.
No. 1034 En: Two Files 21st/23rd June 1902

From

M. Narain Rao Esquire,
Deputy Commissioner.
Chitaldurg District

To.

L Anantasami Rao Esquire B.A
Deputy Secretary to the Go-
vernment of Mysore
Mysore Department
Bangalore

Sir,

Adverting to Government
Proceedings No 458 of the 5th March 1901,
in re the Pujaree-ship of the Veerabhadra-
deva temple at Talya in the Holal hob-
Taluk, I have the honor to report that
Plaintiff Venkappa was addressed to the
Hanabar Pujaree of the temple and
there is, therefore, no question on that
head.

2. The real question at issue is
whether the Plaintiff Pujaree, who is
a follower of the Murcha Math should
be compelled to obey the directions
of the Gowda and others (Defendants)
who belong to the Siriyere Math, in
matters

matters connected with the Puja, Agnikonda, and other religious services to be performed in the temple. In performing these services, the followers of each matt require that their own peculiar customs should be adhered to. The most important of these is the consecration of the Agnikonda and the offerings (cooked or uncooked) brought by devotees to the temple with the water used for washing the feet of the Iyah or Jangama. The Plaintiff has no objection to do this where the devotee and the Iyah concerned are followers of the Murge matt, but he strongly objects to render the same service where the Iyah belongs to the Sirigere matt. He would rather give up the Pujarishp than tolerate the interference of the Iyahs and followers of the Sirigere matt.

3 The Patel's or the Gowda's family seems to have been managing the affairs of the temple from time immemorial. It is alleged that the temple was originally built by the ancestors of the Gowda. The members of this family as well as other families in the village who were originally followers of the Murge matt have of late adopted the customs and rites of the Sirigere matt and insist upon the Puja (Plaintiff).

t. the m. Of the 95 Lingayet families residing at Talya, 70 acknowledge the Sirigere matt and the rest follow the Murgi matt. It is idle to expect the Plaintiff Pujari who belongs to the latter matt to conform to the rites of the former.

4 Under these circumstances, I would recommend the appointment of an additional Pujari belonging to the Sirigere matt to attend to services in the temple as respects the devotees followers of that matt Plaintiff Rudrappa alluding to the devotees of the Murgi matt. Plaintiff should not be disturbed in the enjoyment of the temple Inam Land in his possession, the Gowda family being required to remunerate the new Pujari who has to be appointed for the convenience of the Sirigere matt followers in the village.

5. A committee of four Dharmadarsis, two from each of the two sects above alluded to, may be selected and appointed to control the affairs of the temple subject to the guidance of the Amildar.

6 The entire record of the case is herewith submitted for orders.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant

Illegible

Deputy Commissioner.

MUZRAI

19 —19

From

DEPUTY SECRETARY,
GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE,
MUZRAI DEPARTMENT.

To

The Dy Commissioner
Chitaldrug District

Dated 13th January 1903.
Despatched
Received

General No. 1482
Muzrai F. No. 32-98
Enclosure No. 2 files V.P.P.
Sent Separately

His Letter No 1034
dated 21st June 1902,
submitting certain proposals
in the matter of the dispute
between the followers of the
~~Sriparu~~ Sripadaru matt and those
of the Murigi matt, re-
-garding certain ceremonies
to be observed in the
Veerabhadraswami Temple
at Tolgu, Hadakkini Taluk

~~~

Has the honour to ob-
~~~

that the chief point raised
in the Government Resolution
dated 5th March 1901, was
to what extent the Zamindar is
entitled to exercise his
control and guidance
over the temple officials, &
whether he has produced
any documentary or other
reliable evidence in support
of his contentions, is not
very clear from the present
communications.

(2). It is said that
another point of the
dispute is the consecration
of the Abhishekam and
the ceremony of sprinkling
water (used for washing
the feet of the Idols) thereon
as well as on the offerings
brought by devotees to the
temple. With reference to

his

this point, it is observed from the Vernacular records that there are two Zyahs - one following the Sringeri mutt and the other ~~Sringeri~~ Sringeri mutt — and that each of them with their respective parties wishes to have the privilege for themselves - But what the usual practice was from the very commencement and how the present dis- pute was being avoided ~~afterwards~~, prior to August 1896, have not been clearly explained. ~~The Deputy Commr~~ simply suggests the appointment of an addi- tional Bajari, in view to represent the followers of the Sringeri mutt,

one

on the ground that the existing Injunc
(Appellant) belongs to
the Gurunji Mutt. ~~If~~
Will not such a departure
from the beginning, there
, was only one Injunc in the
temple (as it appears to
be, from the records),
Government deem it undesirable
to allow a new departure
by the appointment of
two Injuries, which will create
~~two conflicting precedents~~.

3. The Dy Commr is
under these circumstances,
requested to fully enquire into
and report upon the two
main points observed
above -

4. The enclosures are
returned for reference &
resubmission.

Dpl-
8/11/05.

Dy Secy
9/11